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FAWN, *n. f.* [*fau*, French, from *fan*, in old French a child, probably from *infans*, Latin.] A young deer.
Looking my love, I go from place to place,
Like a young *fawn* that late hath lost the hind;
And seek each where, where last I saw her face,
Whose image yet I carry fresh in mind. *Spenser's Sonnets.*
The buck is called the first year a *fawn*, the second year a pricket.
The colt hath about four years of growth; and to the *fawn*,
and to the calf. *Bacon's Natural History*, N. 759.
Who for thy table feeds the wanton *fawn*,
For him as kindly spreads the flow'ry lawn. *Pope.*
To **FAWN**, *v. n.* [*of uncertain original. Perhaps a contraction of the French fanfan, a term of fondness for children.*
1. To court by flirking before one: as a dog.
The dog straight *fawned* upon his master for old knowledge.
Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,
Even like a *fawning* greyhound. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
2. To court by any means. Used by animals.
Instead thereof he kiss'd her weary feet,
And lick'd her lily hands with *fawning* tongue,
As he her wrong'd innocence did weat. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.
Is it not strange that a rational man should worship an ox? that he should *fawn* upon his dog? bow himself before a cat? and adore leeks and garlick? *Saunders's Sermons.*
3. To court servilely.
My love, forbear to *fawn* upon their frowns;
What danger or what sorrow can befall thee,
So long as Edward is thy constant friend? *Shak. Henry VI.*
And thou, fly hypocrite, who now wouldst be
Patron of liberty, who more than thou
Once *fawn'd*, and cring'd, and servilely ador'd
Heav'n's awful monarch? *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. iv.
Whom Ancus follows, with a *fawning* air;
But vain within, and proudly popular. *Dryden's Æn.* b. vi.
Dextrous the craving *fawning* crowd to quit,
And pleas'd to 'scape from flattery to wit. *Pope.*
4. To bring forth a fawn.
FA'WNER, *n. f.* [from *fawn*.] One that fawns; one that pays servile courtship.
By softness of behaviour we have arrived at the appellation of *fawners*. *Spectator*, N. 304.
FA'WNINGLY, *adv.* [from *fawn*.] In a cringing servile way.
FA'XED, *adj.* [from *pæx*, Saxon, hair.] Hairy. Now obsolete.
They could call a comet a *faxed* star, which is all one with stella crinita, or cometa. *Camden's Remains.*
FAY, *n. f.* [*fé*, French.]
1. A fairy; an elf.
And the yellow-skirted *fays*
Fly after the night-fleets, leaving their moon-lov'd maze. *Milton.*
Ye sylphs and sylphids, to your chief give ear;
Fays, fairies, genii, elves and demons hear! *Pope.*
2. [from *foi*, French.] Faith. Wholly obsolete.
They plainly to speak of shepherds most what,
Bad is the best, this English is flat;
Their ill 'haviour garres men mislay,
Both of their doctrine and their *fay*. *Spenser's Pastorals.*
FE'ABERRY, *n. f.* A gooseberry.
To **FEAGUE**, *v. a.* [*Gower uses To feige, free to censure; fegeu, German, to sweep; fiken, Dutch, to strike.*] To whip; to chastise; to beat. In Scottish *feake*, to flutter; to be idly or officiously busy.
FE'ALTY, *n. f.* [*feaulté*, French.] Duty due to a superior lord; fidelity to a master; loyalty.
I am in parliament pledge for his truth,
And lasting *fealty* to the new-made king. *Shak. Rich. III.*
Let my sovereign
Command my eldest son, nay all my sons,
As pledges of my *fealty* and love. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.* p. ii.
Man disobeying,
Disloyal, breaks his *fealty*, and sins
Against the high supremacy of heav'n. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Each bird and beast behold
After their kinds: I bring them to receive
From thee their names, and pay thee *fealty*
With low subjection. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. viii.
Whether his first design be to withdraw
Our *fealty* from God, or to disturb
Conjugal love. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ix.
FEAR, *n. f.* [*peapian*, Sax. to fear; *vaer*, Dut. *feakle*, Erse.]
1. Dread; horror; painful apprehension of danger.
Fear is an uneasiness of the mind, upon the thought of future evil likely to befall us. *Locke.*
Trembling *fear* still to and fro did fly,
And found no place where safe the throwd him might. *F. 2.*
For fear was upon them, because of the people of those countries. *Exra iii.* 3.
What then remains? Are we depriv'd of will?
Must we not with, for fear of wishing ill? *Dryden's Juv.*

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Fear, in general, is that passion of our nature whereby we are excited to provide for our security upon the approach of evil.
2. Awe; dejection of mind at the presence of any person or thing.
And the *fear* of you, and the dread of you, shall be upon every beast. *Gen. ix.* 2.
3. Anxiety; solicitude.
The greatest and principal *fear* was for the holy temple. *2 Mac.* xv. 18.
4. That which causes fear.
Antony, stay not by his side:
Thy demon, that's the spirit that keeps thee, is
Noble, courageous, high, unmatchable,
Where Cæsar's is not; but near him, thy angel
Becomes a *fear*, as being o'erpower'd. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*
5. The object of fear.
Except the God of Abraham and the *fear* of Isaac had been with me. *Gen. xxxi.* 42.
6. Something hung up to scare deer by its colour or noise.
He who fleeth from the noise of the *fear* shall fall into the pit, and he that cometh up out of the midst of the pit shall be taken in the snare. *J.* xxiv. 18.
FEAR, *n. f.* [*poepa*, Saxon.] A companion. Obsolete.
But fair Charilla to a lovely *fear*
Was linked, and by him had many pledges dear. *Fairy Qu.*
To **FEAR**, *v. a.* [*peapian*, Saxon.]
1. To dread; to consider with apprehensions of terror; to be afraid of.
Now, for my life, Hortensio *fears* his widow.
—Then never trust me if I be afraid.
—You are very sensible, yet you miss my sense;
I mean Hortensio is afraid of you. *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*
To *fear* the foe, since fear oppresseth strength,
Gives, in your weakness, strength unto your foe. *Sh. R. II.*
There shall rise up a kingdom, and it shall be *fear'd* above all the kingdoms before it. *2 Esdr.* xii. 13.
When I view the beauties of thy face,
I *fear* not death, nor dangers, nor disgrace. *Dryden.*
2. To fright; to terrify; to make afraid.
The inhabitants, being *fear'd* with the Spaniards landing and burning, fled from their dwellings. *Carew.*
If he be taken, he shall never more
Be *fear'd* of doing harm: make your own purpose
How in my strength you please. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
We must not make a scarecrow of the law,
Setting it up to *fear* the birds of prey. *Sh. Meas. for Meas.*
Some, fitting on the hatches, would seem there,
With hideous gazing, to *fear* away fear. *Donne.*
To **FEAR**, *v. n.*
1. To live in horror; to be afraid.
Well you may *fear* too far.
—Safer than trust too far:
Let me still take away the harms I fear,
Not fear still to be harm'd. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
2. To be anxious.
If any such be here, if any *fear*
Less for his person than an ill report;
If any think brave death outweighs bad life. *Shak. Coriolan.*
Then let the greedy merchant *fear*
For his ill-gotten gain;
And pray to gods that will not hear,
While the debating winds and billows bear
His wealth into the main. *Dryden's Horat.*
See, pious king, with diff'rent strife,
Thy struggling Albion's bosom torn:
So much the *fears* for William's life,
That Mary's fate she dare not mourn. *Prior.*
FE'ARFUL, *adj.* [*fear* and *full*.]
1. Timorous; timid; easily made afraid.
He's gentle, and not *fearful*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
2. Afraid. It has of before the object of fear.
The Irish are more *fearful* to offend the law than the English. *Davies on Ireland.*
I have made my heroine *fearful* of death, which neither Cassandra nor Cleopatra would have been. *Dryd. Auren. Prig.*
3. Awful; to be revered.
Who is like thee, glorious in holiness, *fearful* in praises. *Ex.* xv. 11.
4. Terrible; dreadful; frightful; impressing fear.
Neither fast to friends, nor *fearful* to foes. *Ascham's Schoolm.*
Against such monsters God maintained his own, by *fearful* execution of extraordinary judgment upon them. *Hooker.*
What God did command touching Canaan, concerneth not us any otherwise than only as a *fearful* pattern of his just displeasure. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 17.
All torment, trouble, wonder, and amazement
Inhabits here: some heav'nly power guide us
Out of this *fearful* country. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
It is a *fearful* thing to fall into the hands of the living God. *Hebr.* x. 31.
Lay down by those pleasures the *fearful* and dangerous thunders

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thunders and lightnings, the horrible and frequent earthquakes, and then there will be found no comparison. *Raleigh.*
This is the natural fruit of sin, and the present revenge which it takes upon sinners, besides that *fearful* punishment which shall be inflicted on them in another life. *Tillotson.*
FE'ARFULLY, *adv.* [from *fearful*.]
1. Timorously; in fear.
In such a night
Did Thibbe *fearfully* o'ertrip the dew,
And saw the lion's shadow. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
2. Terribly; dreadfully.
There is a cliff, whose high and bending head
Looks *fearfully* on the confined deep. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
FE'ARTULNESS, *n. f.* [from *fearful*.]
1. Timorously; habitual timidity.
2. State of being afraid; awe; dread.
Is it credible that the acknowledgment of our own unworthiness, our proffered *fearfulness* to ask any thing, otherwise than only for the sake to whom God can deny nothing, that this should be noted for a popish error. *Hooker*, b. v.
A third thing that makes a government justly despised, is *fearfulness* of and mean compliances with bold popular offenders. *Saunders's Sermons.*
FE'ARLESSLY, *adv.* [from *fearless*.] Without terror.
'Tis matter of the greatest astonishment to observe the stupid, yet common boldness of men, who so *fearlessly* expose themselves to this most formidable of perils. *Decay of Piety.*
FE'ARLESSNESS, *n. f.* [from *fearless*.] Exemption from fear; intrepidity.
He gave instances of an invincible courage, and *fearlessness* in danger. *Clarendon*, b. viii.
FE'ARLESS, *adj.* [from *fear*.] Free from fear; intrepid; courageous; bold.
From the ground she *fearlessly* doth arise,
And walked forth without suspect of crime. *Fairy Queen.*
The flaming seraph, *fearless*, though alone
Encompass'd round with foes, thus answer'd bold. *Milton.*
A nation, whose distinguishing character it is to be more *fearless* of death and danger than any other. *Temple.*
FE'ASIBILITY, *n. f.* [from *feasible*.] A thing practicable.
Men often swallow fallacies for truths, dubiosities for certainties, possibilities for *feasibilities*, and things impossible for possibilities themselves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. i. c. 5.
FE'ASIBLE, *adj.* [*faissible*, French.] Practicable; such as may be effected; such as may be done.
We conclude many things impossibilities, which yet are easy *feasibles*. *Clarendon's Speech*, c. 14.
Things are *feasible* in themselves; else the eternal wisdom of God would never have advised; and much less have commanded them. *Saunders's Sermons.*
FE'ASIBLY, *adv.* [from *feasible*.] Practicably.
FEAST, *n. f.* [*fest*, French; *festum*, Latin.]
1. An entertainment of the table; a sumptuous treat of great numbers.
Here's our chief guest.
—If he had been forgotten,
It had been as a gap in our great *feast*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
On Pharaoh's birthday he made a *feast* unto all his servants. *Gen.* xl. 20.
The lady of the leaf ordain'd a *feast*,
And made the lady of the flow'r her guest;
When lo! a bow'r ascended on the plain,
With sudden seats ordain'd, and large for either train. *Dry.*
2. An anniversary day of rejoicing either on a civil or religious occasion.
Opposed to a fast.
This day is call'd the *feast* of Crispian. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*
3. Something delicious to the palate.
Many people would, with reason, prefer the griping of an hungry belly to those dishes which are a *feast* to others. *Locke.*
To **FEAST**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To eat sumptuously; to eat together on a day of joy.
Richard and Northumberland, great friends,
Did *feast* together. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.* p. ii.
The parish finds, indeed; but our church-wardens-
Feast on the silver, and give us the farthings. *Gay.*
To **FEAST**, *v. a.*
1. To entertain sumptuously; to entertain magnificently.
He was entertained and *feasted* by the king with great shew of favour. *Hayward.*
2. To delight; to pamper.
All these are ours, all nature's excellence,
Whole taste or smell can bleis the *feasted* sense. *Dryden.*
FE'ASTER, *n. f.* [from *feast*.]
1. One that fares deliciously.
Those *feasters* could speak of great and many excellencies in manna. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*
2. One that entertains magnificently.
FE'ASTFUL, *adj.* [*faest* and *full*.]
1. Festive; joyful.
The virgins also shall on *feastful* days
Visit his tomb with flowers, only bewailing
His lot unfortunate in nuptial choice,
From whence captivity and loss of eyes. *Milton's Agonistes.*

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Therefore be sure
Thou, when the bridegroom with his *feastful* friends
Palfies to bliss at the mid-hour of night,
Halt gain'd thy entrance, virgin wife and pure. *Milton.*
2. Luxurious; riotous.
The futor train
Who crowd his palace, and with lawless pow'r
His herds and flocks in *feastful* rites devour. *Pope's Odyssey.*
FE'ASTITE, *n. f.* [*faest* and *rite*.] Custom observed in entertainments.
His hospitable gate,
Unbar'd to all, invites a numerous train
Of daily guests; whose board with plenty crown'd,
Revives the *feast* of old. *Philips.*
FEAT, *n. f.* [*fait*, French.]
1. Act; deed; action; exploit.
Pyrocles is his name, renowned far
For his bold *feats*, and hardy confidence;
Full oft approved in many a cruel war. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.
Tarquin's self he met,
And struck him on his knee: in that day's *feats*,
When he might act the woman in the scene,
He prov'd th' best man i' th' field. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Our soldiers are men of strong heads for action, and perform such *feats* as they are not able to express. *Addis. Spectat.*
2. A trick; a festive or ludicrous performance.
The joints are more supple to all *feats* of activity and motion in youth than afterwards. *Bacon's Essays.*
FEAT, *adj.* [*fait*, bien *fait*, French; *homo factus ad unguem*.]
1. Ready; skilful; ingenious.
Never master had
A page so kind, so dutious, diligent;
So tender over his occasions, true,
So *feats*, so burlesque-like. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
2. It is now only used in irony and contempt.
That *feat* man at controversy. *Stillingfleet.*
3. Nice; neat.
Look how well my garments sit upon me,
Much *feater* than before. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
FE'ATEOUS, *adj.* [from *feate*.] Neat; dexterous. Obsolete.
FE'ATEOUSLY, *adv.* [from *feateous*.] Neatly; dexterously.
And with fine fingers cropt full *feateously*
The tender stalks on high. *Spenser.*
FE'ATHER, *n. f.* [*peðen*, Saxon; *feder*, German.]
1. The plume of birds.
Look, as I blow this *feather* from my face. *Shak. H. VI.*
The brave eagle does with sorrow see
The forest wasted, and that lofty tree,
Which holds her nest, about to be o'erthrown,
Before the *feathers* of her young are grown;
She will not leave them, nor she cannot stay,
But bears them boldly on her wings away. *Waller.*
When a man in the dark presses either corner of his eye with his finger, and turns his eye away from his finger, he will see a circle of colours like those in the *feathers* of a peacock's tail. *Newton's Opt.*
2. Kind; nature; species: from the proverbial expression, birds of a *feather*; that is, of a species.
The proud insulting queen,
With Clifford and the haught Northumberland,
And of their *feather* many more proud birds,
Have wrought the easy-melting king, like wax. *Sh. H. VI.*
I am not of that *feather* to shake off
My friend, when he most needs me. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
3. An ornament; an empty title.
4. [Upon a horse.] A sort of natural frizzling of hair, which, in some places, rises above the lying hair, and there makes a figure resembling the tip of an ear of corn. *Farrier's Dict.*
To **FE'ATHER**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dress in feathers.
2. To fit with feathers.
3. To tread as a cock.
Dame Partlet was the sovereign of his heart;
Ardent in love, outrageous in his play,
He *feather'd* her a hundred times a day. *Dryden.*
4. To enrich; to adorn; to exalt.
They stuck not to say, that the king cared not to plume his nobility and people, to *feather* himself. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
5. To *FE'ATHER* one's Nest. Alluding to birds which collect feathers, among other materials, for making their nests; to get riches together.
FE'ATHERBED, *n. f.* [*feather* and *bed*.] A bed stuffed with feathers; a soft bed.
The husband cock looks out, and frait is sped,
And meets his wife, which brings her *feather-bed*. *Donne.*
FE'ATHERDRIVER, *n. f.* [*feather* and *drive*.] One who cleanses feathers by whisking them about.
A *feather-driver* had the residue of his lungs filled with the fine dust or down of feathers. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
FE'ATHERED, *adj.* [from *feather*.]

x. Cloathed